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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1901.
Vol. 32, No. 27

DECEMBER CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of December, 1900, in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.....	81,970	17.....	75,990
2 Sunday.....	88,780	18.....	78,740
3.....	81,900	19.....	78,080
4.....	79,490	20.....	76,900
5.....	77,810	21.....	75,600
6.....	78,310	22.....	82,650
7.....	77,340	23 Sunday.....	89,035
8.....	83,130	24.....	77,220
9 Sunday.....	92,510	25.....	77,560
10.....	77,600	26.....	76,430
11.....	76,620	27.....	74,470
12.....	77,050	28.....	75,290
13.....	76,200	29.....	79,510
14.....	75,920	30 Sunday.....	90,930
15.....	81,430	31.....	75,670
16 Sunday.....	92,840		

Total for the month.....2,479,075
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....109,185
Net number distributed.....2,369,890
Average daily distribution.....76,426
And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of November was \$2.35 per cent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of December, 1900.
J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 24, 1901.

ADMIRABLE ACTION.

Governor Dockery in his letter to Mr. Hawes, President of the Police Board, has given the best citizens of St. Louis assurance that this city will be rid of wiretappers.

When the gentlemen engaged in the Anti-Wiretapper Crusade called on Governor Dockery in Jefferson City they were told that he would do all in his power to crush the monstrous evil that has been permitted to flourish for so long.

In the letter to Mr. Hawes directing him to co-operate with Excise Commissioner Seibert in the suppression of the wiretappers, the Governor's intentions are given with a frankness that deserves the praises of the community. The places can be suppressed, and no intelligent citizen has doubted this for a minute. Lackadaisical dillydallying has alone permitted the saloons with these attachments to continue in business.

From this time on, citizens have a right to expect the entire suppression of the evil. Mr. Seibert has come armed with authority. Mr. Hawes is directed by the Governor of the State to assist him. These gentlemen will be held responsible if the strict letter of the law is not enforced.

PROMISING PROSPECT.

Telegraphic news from Washington, coincident with the arrival in that city of the World's Fair delegation of St. Louisans who are to appear before the special World's Fair Committee appointed by Congress, indicates a sentiment so favorable on the part of the National House of Representatives that an early passage of the World's Fair bill may be confidently expected.

This is a prospect which cannot but gladden the hearts of all loyal St. Louisans whose civic pride leads them to hope for the fullest possible measure of World's Fair success. The sooner the World's Fair bill is passed by Congress, the brighter becomes the promise of such success. Such action will, in all likelihood, be accompanied by the completion of the local subscription of \$5,000,000 to the World's Fair fund. The grand enterprise will then be announced to all the world's Governments as an assured fact for 1903. International interest in the St. Louis World's Fair will at once become acute—an interest which will gain in intensity until the World's Fair itself passes into history.

It is, therefore, natural that the work of the World's Fair delegation now in Washington should be watched with profound solicitude by the people of the World's Fair city. It is the crowning work in the laying of the foundation for the first World's Fair of the Twentieth Century. The announcement of an agreement on an amended bill which shall be reasonably certain of passage by Congress will be received in St. Louis with genuine rejoicing.

POINTS OUT THE DANGER.

Senator Vest's amendment to the Hanna ship-subsidy bill, intended to prevent monopoly combinations that would insure an even greater syndicate profit than is now possible under the bill's provisions, is admirable in purpose and would doubtless prove effective in achievement.

It is not likely, however, that the amendment will be accepted by the friends and backers of the ship-subsidy grab. It is true that its operation would serve to protect the Government from being made a syndicate cat's paw for the squeezing of the American taxpayer in behalf of a gigantic shipping combine. But it is equally true that the syndicate conception of the Government is that it now exists for just such use, and it is further true, unhappily, that syndicate interests have control of the Government.

When we face these facts, we face the

final fact that the intent and ultimate effect of the Hanna ship-subsidy bill are too plain to permit of the success of the Vest amendment.
About the only beneficial result of the Missouri Senator's effort to limit syndicate profit in the matter of the ship-subsidy grab will be to more completely open the people's eyes as to the evil possibilities of the Hanna measure. It may tend to good at some future time if the taxpayers are brought to a full realization of the cost of syndicate domination of this Government's policies.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Another column of this page contains a communication from Mr. James Rannerman in opposition to the nomination of Mr. Wells for the mayoralty. Mr. Rannerman about exhausts that side of the question and presents it, perhaps, as strongly as any one else will be able to do while the discussion lasts.

And yet he nowhere touches the real points of the situation. He assumes that those who favor Mr. Wells are trying to confer a personal advantage upon that gentleman, and that the Democratic organization has a majority in its possession which it can present to whomsoever it may decide to select.

Mr. Wells has not sought the nomination. None of his close friends sought it for him. A series of conferences were held by leading Democrats—most of them the men who conferred last fall and united upon the nominations afterward successful at the polls—and the names of various possible mayoralty candidates were considered. Finally it seemed to these leading Democrats that Mr. Wells, from the standpoint of qualification, status in public opinion and favor with the several elements of those citizens who usually vote the Democratic ticket, would be the best candidate. He was surprised when he heard of the selection and took some time to consider the suggestion. He certainly did not ask for the honor. The Democrats mentioned asked him to accept for the sake of Democratic unity and the public welfare.

Now what has the Democratic organization, strictly as such, to give of the honor of a nomination. That is all, of course, any man should be proud to receive the honor of a nomination at the hands of the Democratic organization, even if it were certain that he could not be elected. But neither the party nor the nominee could be said to gain a great deal.

While The Republic does not compare the Democratic organization in St. Louis with Tammany in any unfavorable sense, that famous New York organization may surely be cited as an example of party strictness and regularity. When Tammany saw that it could not win with a Democrat who had never scratched a ticket it instantly nominated Abram S. Hewitt, who had never voted many but scratched tickets, and gave him solid support. Tammany took account of the municipal situation as it stood, and nobody has ever called the decision anything but good politics, not to mention the more elevated ground of good government.

St. Louis is alive with the demand for regenerated city government. Never before have its people cared so little for party and so much for the best men. Neither of the two party organizations has anything to give but a nomination. The people propose to do the rest. Between the two, the Republican organization, far better knit together, can elect its nominees more easily if both tickets should represent purely machine wishes. So the Democratic organization needs a broad spirit of citizenship, instead of a bigoted spirit of party proscription, more than does the Republican organization.

Issues are made by the people, not by parties. The people of St. Louis have emphatically made the issue of good municipal government. Party organizations may do as they like. If they join the people, heartily, sincerely and unreservedly, they will be favored with popular support. If either of them prefers to make other considerations paramount and draw party lines strictly around a particular set of men, ruffing out all others, it can enjoy itself with the bounties of its exclusiveness, but the lines of public opinion will in return be drawn against it and it will have no part in the triumphs or fruits of victory in April.

Make the choice. That the name of Mr. Wells has been favored for the mayoralty is neither here nor there. That the name of anybody like him would be opposed by the proscriptionists is the burden of Mr. Rannerman's song, and if he represents the party organization, we'd as well hang up the fiddle and bow.

REPORT AGAINST IT.

At the public hearing of views regarding the Collins-Holland bill for electing directors of the St. Louis School Board from districts instead of at large, which will be held by the House Committee on Education in Jefferson City to-day, there should be a presentation of arguments against that evil measure which will leave the committee no room to doubt the necessity for making an adverse report.

A favorable report on the bill would constitute a contemptuous slap in the face of decent public sentiment in St. Louis.

It must be remembered that the overwhelming local opposition to the Collins-Holland measure is not based on a theoretical estimate of its injurious workings. The system which that bill proposes to establish has been tried at a bitter cost to the schools of St. Louis. It is the old system which was in vogue here for years, which made of the School Board a "soft snap" for political spoilsmen, which permitted the letting of school contracts on a "divvy" basis for the benefit of grafters, which placed the school revenues at the mercy of a political gang and embarrassed every good effort of the teaching force.

The law now in effect was passed as the result of a popular uprising against the evil system which the Collins-Holland bill seeks to re-establish. The operation of the present law has been beneficial to a gratifying degree. The best service ever rendered to the public schools of St. Louis has been rendered by the School Board elected under the operation of this law. The public schools have been rescued from the greedy grasp of political spoilsmen. The board directors, elected at large, have been faithful to the cause of education rather

than to gang interests and to grafting contractors. The scandals that once enveloped School Board affairs have been eliminated. The profit to the public schools of St. Louis, by reason of these facts, has been well-nigh incalculable. Kill the effort to bring back the disgrace of the grafting system.

IT IS HIS WAY.

Senator Hanna, although one of the most autocratic of bosses when he feels secure in his control of power, is a shrewd politician who recognizes the wisdom which declares that half a loaf is better than no bread.

It is evidently on this principle that Hanna has resolved to proceed in the matter of the \$180,000,000 ship-subsidy grab now awaiting the action of the National Congress. The great syndicate agent in American public life is now readjusting his cards so as to play a holding game. This is because there are stronger hands against him than he had at first allowed himself to believe.

It is this policy which has led Hanna to consent, as now reported, to the amending of the ship-subsidy bill in certain respects to conform to the ideas of opposing Senators. The truculent boss has discovered that he cannot compel the passage of the iniquitous measure as it now stands. He knows that both himself and the McKinley administration would be discredited by its defeat, and that the syndicate behind the bill would suffer material loss. He is assured that the amended bill will have clear majorities in the Senate and House. An amended ship-subsidy grab is better than no grab.

Whatever else may be said of this man Hanna, it must be confessed that he is the incarnation of commercialized politics. It is his creed to reach out for everything in sight. Then, if he cannot get all that he wants, he will take what he can get. The amended ship-subsidy bill will work grievous injury to the American people, but Hanna will finally secure its passage. And then, with the people suffering under its vast tax burden, the great boss will damn the American Congress that it was not willing to make the burden even more oppressive, as he at the first demanded.

Offering \$100 in gold to the Republic, who secures the most new members to the Merchants' League Club is poor policy. It would be better to offer the \$100 to the man who could devise ways and means of preventing deceptions from the organization.

Forbearance ceases to be a virtue when citizens are asked to wait until the Republican city machine "fixes up" a ticket. Citizens know that every day gained by the Republicans only strengthens the grip of Ziegenhein on the city.

Trying to split the forces of good government reflects small credit on the perspicacity of certain politicians. It is evident that they do not appreciate the temper of the best citizens of St. Louis after the long years of Republican misrule.

It will be noticed that with all the talk about the insufficient revenues the roll call is full as the same old Ziegenhein gang sits at the same old counter drawing money out of the city cash drawer.

There shouldn't be discussion among Grand Army men at this late day. The veterans should camp together in closer comradeship as they near the hour when "taps" is sounded for the last time.

With ring rule growing stronger in the ranks of a Ziegenheinized Republicanism the wisdom of the Democrats nominating a man acceptable to all good elements becomes daily more apparent.

Plans to extend the city's water service should be made wherever necessary. It is also incumbent on the city to furnish clear water; and clear water is filtered water.

This week's transfer of World's Fair work to Washington brings us to the dawn of that period when such work shall include the habitable globe in its field of operations.

It will be wisdom on the part of the local Democracy to defer to the people's preference for municipal candidates who stand for the people rather than for the machine.

Every friend of the cause of public education in Missouri joins in the demand for the overwhelming defeat of the Collins-Holland bill in the State Legislature.

Having put his brand on Editors Houser, Frank and Prentiss, the Buffalo Burgomaster now probably chuckles: "We got more than a moon yet, ain't it?"

An adverse report on the Collins-Holland School Board bill should be the inevitable result of to-day's hearing before the House Committee on Education.

It's King Edward VII of England now, with a chip on his shoulder for certain European Powers of overly aggressive policy toward the tight little island.

It would be an ominous sign if the work of the Commission for the Public Welfare met with the approval of gangsters and professional spoilsmen.

Excise Commissioner Seibert has an excellent chance to show the people of St. Louis how the office of Excise Commissioner should be run.

Windy days are recalling the fact that the street sweepers and the sprinklers are still absentees in the downtown thoroughfares.

Revivalist Newell declares that the "devil owns St. Louis." Ziegenhein has heretofore claimed that distinction. It's all one.

THIRD-BRIDGE BILL REPORT DELAYED.

Subcommittee in Charge of the Measure Shows a Disposition to Act Very Deliberately.

PROJECT MAY BE ABANDONED.

Proposed Reduction in the Main Channel Span Means a Variation of 40 Per Cent in the Total Cost.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The subcommittee of three in charge of Representative Roderberg's bill to reduce to 565 feet the main channel span of the proposed third bridge at St. Louis shows a disposition to act very deliberately. While this does not necessarily indicate that they are opposed to this reduction, yet the friends of the project have been hopeful that the report would be submitted to the House Committee on Commerce at its meeting to-day. The subcommittee did not report, however, and as there will be no further meeting of the committee before January 25, another week must pass without definite action on the bill.

Unless the committee makes a strong report in favor of reducing the length of the span, the bill will probably be dropped. It is estimated that the difference of 45 feet in the channel span would mean a variation of 40 per cent in the total cost of the construction. The 565-foot span also would cause such a probable variation as to impair the bridge, and, in fact, if that span is insisted upon, the project may be abandoned.

The report of the committee, therefore, is awaited with some anxiety.

Miss Norwood as Lucia Was a Pleasant Surprise.

With prima donna sitting in the boxes, the opera scene in the lobby at a group of capable principals on the stage, conditions were looking up at Music Hall last night.

There was a good deal of advance interest in the appearance of Miss Norwood as Lucia, a part quite new to her. As the performance progressed, the interest grew, for Miss Norwood developed such authoritative command of her scenes that she compelled appreciative applause from the outset. Her vocal proceedings in the opening act, ending at the close of the second scene in an unbroken series of effective, dramatic music written for tenor and soprano in duet, were so clear and incisive that it was quite difficult to believe that it was Miss Norwood's initial venture with the audience.

Later, in the mad scene, the prima donna fell far short of the standards in those passages calling for applied mechanics of the highest order. She and the frequently frequenting company for tumultuous applause, were sorely at variance and free from conviction. The earlier part of the scene, with its delicate tone, was outlined most effectively, giving promise of a more impressive conclusion. It was in this scene that Miss Norwood produced evidence of the quality, possibly in an uncommon degree, of driving her hearers into solemn silence. The professional verbiage pervaded the place, and even the chronic cougher forgot the fitful laryngeal lapses that distress most audiences in St. Louis.

Mr. Sheehan's return brought cordial hand-clapping. He was in good voice and spirit. He and Miss Norwood, with Mr. Clarke, got the accustomed wealth of melody out of the sextet. Mr. Elder looked lovely in his satin trowsers, and Mr. Luckstone sang his third-act scene with the melody and the melody.

The afternoon Mr. Delamotta and Miss Ellsworth will sing. Mr. Sheehan and Miss Norwood will be heard in the evening.

James Jay Brady, once manager of the Century Theater, is here planning for "The Rogers Brothers in the Century Theater." These famous brothers will not play in St. Louis on Sunday because of the distance that separates this town from St. Paul, where the team comes on a Saturday. According to Mr. Brady, the most successful song in the new piece, quite as good as "The Innocent Maid," is "When Reuben Comes to Town."

When Reuben comes to town, He is sure to be done brown; It's really very shocking, and the fact we should deplore. But it can't be helped, alas! When a chump is as green as grass; He'll meet the fate of hundreds who have gone before.

The music of this song is very similar to the music of "The Innocent Maid"; in fact, Maurice Levy, the composer, says it is simply a transposition.

Another chorus which is in the first act, and which is almost as popular as "When Reuben Comes to Town," is: For Reuben, Oh, let's not be afraid! For Reuben, Oh, let's not be afraid! There isn't a chap in the city Who couldn't see with a smile. Every wink, and every wink, like a bullet goes straight to the mark. You'd fall on your knees if you thought it would please.

The duet of Central Park. The duet of Central Park. Another song which has made a hit is one sung by Mr. West in the second act. The words of this song are more of a topical nature, and it doesn't depend at all upon the music, although it has a rather pretty air. Mr. West uses a cockney dialect in singing it. The chorus is: When we get married it ought to be understood That a man has a right to change his wife if she's not good. If the law allowed it, oh, it would be fine, I'd marry my own dear wife; any one's welcome to mine.

Miss Rush in the last act disguises herself as a cabby in a tan-colored top coat. In this costume she has a very pretty Cabby Told Half That He Knew, the refrain of which is: He pretends to be deaf, dumb and blind, But if he can't see or hear, He could surely find out that I'm a girl. That would make your eyes bulge. Could you, who sits up behind. Reputations that one would suppose Were as pure as the new fallen snows Would decidedly shrink And put ink on the blink.

If cabby told half that he knows, Miss Freeman's song in the last act is about the only real ballad that is in the play. She has made quite a success of it, and her rendering of the song is well received. The refrain is: Sally, Sally, the boy around you rally, For you're as dainty as a piece of Dresden china. Sally, Sally, very fond and faine, Will be my fate if you refuse me. Sally, Sally, dear, Sally, Sally, dear.

HAMILTON SYNDICATE QUILTS. Winds Up Its Affairs and Goes Out of Existence.

At a meeting of stockholders of the National Railway Company at East St. Louis yesterday the affairs of the corporation were wound up. The company was surrendered, and the company went out of existence.

The National Railway Company, or "Hamilton Syndicate," as it was generally known, formerly operated the Cass avenue, northern Central, Union, Easton avenue, Southwestern, Baden and Broadway lines of street railroads in St. Louis.

It was a Chicago corporation, of which D. E. Hamilton was president. In 1899 its interests were purchased by the Southern Electric Railroad for about \$3,000,000. The line was then sold to the United Railways Company.

AN ENGAGEMENT—WEDDING ANIVERSARY—MARRIAGES.

Miss Mabel Greene invited a few of her intimate girl friends to have a cup of tea with her yesterday afternoon in thoroughly informal fashion, with the announcement of her engagement to Mr. Walter Thompson as the chief topic of conversation. Rumors as to the engagement had been filled the air for some time, as Mr. Thompson has been most devoted all winter, and Miss Greene took this way of telling her particular friends the great part of the evening.

Miss Greene, who is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Greene, No. 3719 Washington boulevard, is one of the best known girls in the West End. Mr. Thompson is quite as popular as his fiancée. He is a son of Mrs. Charles L. Thompson, No. 4127 West Morgan street, and has made his home in St. Louis for several years. No date has been set for the wedding.

At the tea yesterday afternoon Miss Gale and Miss Cook poured.

Mr. and Mrs. Baugent Ten Brook, No. 427 Maryland avenue, gave a reception last evening to 150 friends, in celebration of their wedding anniversary. It was feared that invitations for the function might have to be recalled the last few days, owing to the serious illness of Mr. Ten Brook, but happily his improvement was so marked yesterday that he was able to come downstairs and formally greet each guest, he held a little court of his own in the library on the second floor during the greater part of the evening.

Miss Edna Langenberg received with her cousin, Mrs. Ten Brook, and was the recipient of many congratulations on her recently announced engagement to Mr. Charles Burnett. Mrs. Ten Brook wore a modish gown of pink tulle, covered with pale green mousseline, and applied in red-tinted green spangled trimming, with a pink pearl pendant in her hair. Miss Langenberg was in white embroidered muslin over white silk.

Mrs. Gertrude H. Ten Brook, Mrs. John J. Cochran, Miss Bebe Shevits of Chillicothe, Mo., and Miss Frances Stickey assisted in entertaining. The house was arranged with flowers, the green parlor trimmed in palms, smilax, garlands, and a profusion of white hyacinths and carnations. The dining-room was in red, with Meteor roses and jubilation, red candles and table appointments. Miss Alice Diekenberg and Miss Annie Langenberg served. At the punch table, which was concealed in a nook in the rear hall surrounded with palms, were Miss Helen Hays and Miss Grace Langenberg. A stringed orchestra played on the staircase landing during the reception hours, which were from half after 8 until half after 10, and afterwards for an informal dance.

Among the guests were: Messieurs and Mesdames—P. J. Langenberg, W. H. Lehman, G. H. Ten Brook, A. J. Jones, John J. Cochran, Dan Forrester, Jr., A. Deane Cooper, George Wagner, Edward R. Hoyt, J. N. Miller, Henry Langenberg, John R. Scott, Charles Kunkel, D. H. Fisher, Ottomar Moll, Carl Langenberg, Arthur Leber, Harry Langenberg, Charles Burnett, Doctor Ernest Cole, Alfred G. Robyn, Louise Medley, Olive Bruggeman, Adelaide Kunkel, Ida Langenberg, Lizzie Reed, Marie Robyn, Florence Harrison, Nannie Carnegy, Mesdames—Hollie Cole Hebert, Creta Benton, N. Diekenberg, Jacob Kunkel.

Miss Maude Belle Gray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Ernest Southwell.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Louisa Longlands, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Longlands, to George Trask Wolff will take place to-day at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 125 North Lexington well avenue. At home after February 10 at No. 4124 Page boulevard.

Mrs. William Porter and Mrs. M. L. Belus of No. 386 Washington boulevard have issued invitations for a reception this afternoon from 2 to 5 to meet Mrs. John N. Irwin of Keokuk, Ia., wife of the United States Minister to Portugal, and her daughter, Mrs. R. M. Kendrick of St. Louis and Miss Irwin. They will be assisted by Mesdames—Birge, Lyman, Katherine Jones, Rena Smith, Edith Stroudman.

Miss Maude Belle Gray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Ernest Southwell.

MONUMENT PROPOSED FOR THOMAS H. BENTON'S GRAVE.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—The editorial in yesterday's Republic under the caption "All for St. Louis" has evoked an unjust arraignment of those Democrats of St. Louis who insist that if a Democratic ticket is to be nominated for the April election it should be headed by a Democrat. I beg to say that those who advocate this policy are not justly open to the criticism that they propose a selfish purpose, or that in taking that course they antagonize the best interests of the city and State. On the contrary, it seems clear that those who advocate this policy do so out of a sense of duty to the party and for the purpose of preserving the integrity of the party organization. I do not believe that any of these gentlemen entertain any feeling of personal disparagement or hostility toward Mr. Wells, or any other gentleman of his political antecedents, and I am sure that none of them entertain any personal animosity toward the party organization. St. Louis is a great city, the metropolis not only of Missouri but of the Southwest. It represents about one-fifth of the population of the State, and more than that proportion of its wealth. An election in St. Louis commands even national attention. Now it is proposed to conduct an election to nominate a straight Democratic ticket. Ought not such a ticket to be composed of Democrats; at least, ought not the head of the ticket to be a Democrat? Mr. Wells is not a Democrat, and it will not do to call him a Democrat, and can a man be called a Democrat who for years has not affiliated with the party, but, on the contrary, has openly opposed the party organization, platform and candidates, and supported with his money, influence and vote the opposition party? Can the party afford to place at the head of its ticket any man who has been fighting it for years, and who still opposes its organization and principles, and label that ticket Democratic? To do that is to offer a premium on party discipline, principles and organization to the winds. The Republic asks what about fusion in Kansas and Nebraska. But that is a wholly different thing. In those States, and in other States, different political parties, meeting in different conventions, agreed to nominate a joint or fusion ticket, composed of representatives from the different parties. If it were now proposed in this instance to nominate a fusion ticket, or to nominate an independent citizens' ticket, then the question would be whether the Democratic party would consent to that. If it did consent to that, then, if a fusion ticket were nominated, each party to the fusion agreement would name its candidates. If it were now proposed to nominate a fusion ticket, or to nominate an independent citizens' ticket, then the question would be whether the Democratic party would consent to that. If it did consent to that, then, if a fusion ticket were nominated, each party to the fusion agreement would name its candidates. If it were now proposed to nominate a fusion ticket, or to nominate an independent citizens' ticket, then the question would be whether the Democratic party would consent to that. If it did consent to that, then, if a fusion ticket were nominated, each party to the fusion agreement would name its candidates.

A bill formulated by Comptroller I. H. Simpson and sent to Representative Roderberg for submission to the State Legislature provides for the erection of a monument over the grave of the late Senator Thomas H. Benton in Bellefontaine Cemetery, in commemoration of the statesman's services to the nation.

As the illustration above indicates, the Senator's grave lacks the attention that many of his admirers and friends believe should be bestowed upon it. Only a comparatively small plain slab marks his last resting place. "Thomas H. Benton" is the only inscription on the stone; not even the date of his death or birth is there, and there is no intimation of his achievements or of his fame.

"I stood beside Senator Benton's grave," said Mr. Sturgeon yesterday, "and felt keenly humiliated at the evidences of neglect about it. He accomplished great things for Missouri and shed lustre on the nation while a member of the Senate; it is fitting, and only just to his memory, that the State which he loved so well should do him honor. I am inclined to think the Legislature will pass the bill. The monument should cost not less than \$5,000."

Grave of Senator Thomas H. Benton in Bellefontaine Cemetery, Over Which It Is Proposed to Erect a Suitable Monument.

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CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES ARE NOT ALLOWED.

Military Board Establishes a Precedent Against Recompensing for Property Losses.

CLAIMS MAY GO TO CONGRESS.

MacArthur Has Sustained the Ruling in the Case of Holman & Co., Merchants of Ho Ho—Eleventh Cavalry to Sail.

Manila, Jan. 22.—The disallowance by the Military Board of the claims of Holman & Co., merchants of Ho Ho, for damage to and destruction of property during the period of appeasement, which findings have been approved by General MacArthur, establishes a precedent against recompensing for similar property losses the territory in which the war operations were conducted.

Some claims, notably that of the Manila and Dagupan Railroad, which are now before the board, will probably go to the Court of Claims at Washington and possibly eventually to Congress.

The oath of allegiance has been administered in a church at Manila to over one thousand persons, who acknowledged they had contributed to the insurgent cause.

Chaplain Fitzgerald addressed the natives in Spanish. The parish priest translated his remarks in Ilocos and administered the oath.

About 40 persons in the vicinity of Malabon assembled in the church and on the plaza, also taking the oath.

General Grant has made an scouting expedition with fifty men. Those who are proved to be insurgents are held.

Battery 1 of the Third Artillery, variously armed men at Muntinupa. Various other minor captures and surrenders have been made in northern Luzon.

The Eleventh Cavalry has arrived here on the transport Maude from Camarines. They will sail for home on the same ship. Fourteen hundred men in all.

The men who are to sail have been reviewed and addressed this evening by General MacArthur. He stated that the soldiers enthusiastically for the party to the ally borne in the history-making epoch in the Philippines that any of these gentlemen entertain any feeling of personal disparagement or hostility toward Mr. Wells, or any other gentleman of his political antecedents, and I am sure that none of them entertain any personal anim